

[The following is a translation from an ancient Egyptian papyrus, which, says the Edinburgh Review, is supposed to contain the history of the world, and is the only one of its kind, except the Book of Enoch.]

Oh! in the olden days,
When the world was young,
And the sun shone bright,
And the stars were young,
And the world was young,
And the sun shone bright,
And the stars were young,
And the world was young,

And while we were young,
And the sun shone bright,
And the stars were young,
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Let us then be young,
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B. O. something to say for them. I confess I never saw any Bacon, Fox, and Skunk, like those in the Book.

It is easier to write nonsense and call it Natural History, or to direct ignorant painters, when you are as ignorant as them. But in the art of book-making this is little consequence: a fine appearance, a few puff-balls, and a work of deep researches, long travels, accurate observations, may be neglected.

M.—Yes, thus B. O. has even pulled the book, by telling us, how well it sells, and will sell in 100 years hence!

Z.—Just so: this follows of course—only tell that a book sells, whether true or not, and it will help the sale. This discussion may even help it by causing an enquiry into the facts stated. And the author may thank me one day, when he is out of passion, for having noticed his book, which was thought unworthy of notice by many. There is nothing more dreaded by a book-maker than silent contempt. I regret now that I did not rise that respectful way—I have not slept less soundly for all that.

M.—You are accused of not giving explicit details.

Z.—I was only to give a sketch at first.—I meant in a subsequent number to have come to details, and even given credit for some few tolerable passages; but now they may sleep in peace, along with the stories of the far-famed Mammoth and Pterodactyl. By consulting the Book to Goldsmith and Bewick I did too much honor to it. It is more like (by its fictions) the works printed 200 years ago, before Natural History was a science.—In fact it appears that it is meant to make it go back, or rather change the science into book-making.

M.—Don't you think the title was presumptuous?

Z.—Certainly. It ought to have been called a Sketch of the Quadrupeds of the United States and the North Pole. It has no pretension to an American Natural History, unless the United States be the whole Continent—Bears, Birds, Fishes, Snakes, Plants and Minerals, are all included in Natural History, yet they are not to be introduced here. A false title is a bad omen.

M.—Farewell—I am satisfied that B. O. wanted to puff the Book under the shape of a Reply. Your criticism was fair and not too severe. I mean to gratify him by publishing this conversation, as a new puff of another kind. Nothing like discussion and notoriety to help a bad book. I hope he will thank me in his next puff, instead of calling him a liar, as he has done to you: which, by the way, is not very worthy of a gentleman nor a profound Naturalist.

A FRIEND OF ZOOPHILUS.

STRANGERS, as well as our returning citizens, will be highly gratified by a visit to the Academy of the Fine Arts. Most of the best pictures sent to the late Exhibition still remain, others are substituted, generally of equal merit. Many new pictures are now put up, and the whole collection of the rooms is rich and brilliant with works of art in various departments.

LITERARY.

A new novel, entitled "Yorktown," by a citizen of Massachusetts, is announced as being in the press and shortly to be published, by Wells and Lilly, of Boston. Report speaks favorably of its merit.

The poem delivered by Mr. James G. Brooks, at the late anniversary of the Beta Kappa Society at Yale College, has just issued from the press. It contains passages of beautiful poetry, and is written with all that flow and facility which have distinguished his former productions.

Professor Rafinesque, of Washington, is about to publish a work, in two volumes, entitled "Outlines of a General History of America, from the earliest time to the actual present," embracing the physical state and revolutions of this continent, the physical and moral state of the American nations; their monuments, language, annals, traditions, records and documents, to be illustrated with plates. Such a work, ably executed, will be a very valuable addition to our literature.

A new magazine, entitled the "Potomac Magazine, and Journal of Literature and Science," is about to be established in Washington.

Mr. Hoffman & Sons of New York, have advertised a large sale of theological and classical works, principally of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to be held on the 23d of November. The books are said to be in excellent order.

A series of notes on the early history and settlement of Kentucky, has appeared in the Kentucky Gazette. Seven numbers have been published and they will be continued. The future historian will be indebted to the labors of this writer, for his essays contain much interesting matter, and indicate patient and diligent research.

Among the new books announced in the Edinburgh Journals is a "History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Italy and Spain, during the sixteenth century," by Thomas McCrie, D. D. Mr. McCrie is the author of the Life of Knox, &c.

Another novel by the author of the Annals of the Parish was about to appear.

The Agents of the Saturday Evening Post are invited to receive Subscriptions for the OUTLINE of a GENERAL HISTORY of AMERICA, of which the prospectus is published in this paper. They will be allowed a tenth copy gratis for each nine which they may dispose of, or a commission of 10 per cent, at their option, upon any number of Subscribers procured and for which they may be responsible.

The attention of the Public, particularly that of the amateurs in the Fine Arts, is called to a Medal recently executed and published by Mr. M. Furst, of John Quincy Adams, President of the United States. Mr. Furst's eminence and excellence in his profession, as Engraver and the Sinker, has long been known to a portion of the American Public; he having, at different periods, executed, agreeably to vote of Congress, several honorary medals, for our victorious Officers: the Adams Medal is said to be at least an equal, if not a superior effort of his genius. Mr. F. has again located himself in our city, having erected a handsome establishment in Chesnut street, a few doors west of Broad street, for the purpose of his profession, where we sincerely hope he will meet with support and encouragement commensurate with his talents and industry.

LETTERS OF JUNIUS.—A distinguished literary and scientific gentleman in Scotland, being impressed with the belief that he has obtained possession of a clue, which may lead to the discovery of the real author of the Letters of JUNIUS, is very desirous to obtain a copy of a letter addressed to governor Hamilton, by Lathin Maclean, during the presidency of governor Hamilton over the province of

Pennsylvania, in the course of the twenty years immediately preceding the American revolution. This letter is important in the investigation of the subject, and was published in the Philadelphia newspapers of that period. It is requested that any information which may be obtained relative to the subject, be communicated to the Editor of the National Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

We the Subscribers do cheerfully bear testimony to the happy improvement in the utterance of speech of *Edmund M. Middlecott*, son of Mrs. Eliza Middlecott, living in Washington Square, brought about by the care and attention of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, in the U. S. States Institution, for the cure of Impediments of speech, at No. 187 Pine Street. The youth was afflicted with stammering to a degree that rendered him incapable of delivering a message, without giving pain to the hearer, but is now restored to his perfect speech, without any appearance of stammering.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10th, 1826.
ROBERT PULLEN,
GEORGE W. MIDDLECOTT,
ELIZA MIDDLECOTT,
his Mother.

COMMUNICATION.

I was induced by an advertisement of the awards of the Franklin Institute, to examine a Stove invented by Joseph Page, and made by John Harned, in Market near Tenth street, (where it can be seen,) and do consider it the best constructed and useful article for culinary purposes I ever saw, its oven surpasses conception—and it is but justice to the inventor, the maker, and the public, that it should be made known by every patron of the

USEFUL ARTS.

About a quarter before ten o'clock last Monday night, a fire broke out in the bake house back of No. 91 South Wharves, below Pine street, which, with the store-house attached, was destroyed. The fire is said to have originated in accident. A boy who was employed in packing crackers in kegs, went to sleep, and the flames of the candle caught some combustibles in the room. The buildings were the property of Mr. Lewis Reinecke, and were not insured: there was an insurance on the stock, which belonged to Mr. Lord.

An accident occurred during the fire through the incautiousness of some of the persons who were engaged in emptying the store-house of its contents. One of them threw a fifty-six weight from the second story, into the narrow alley adjoining, in which there were at the time a number of men and boys. It grazed the shoulder of a middle-aged gentleman, and struck a young man with so much force that he was carried away senseless.

A marble slab from Hunter's quarry, was brought in front of Congress Hall, Chesnut street, to be placed upon the steps in front of that extensive and beautiful building. The stone measured seventeen feet in length, eight feet in width, nine inches in thickness, and weighs eight tons. It will be covered by a handsome portico.

A female, the wife of a respectable weaver, in the vicinity of Centre square, cut her throat on Wednesday morning. She descended to the cellar to get some butter for breakfast, where she perpetrated the dreadful deed. A physician was immediately called in, but he entertained no hopes of her recovery, and she died shortly afterwards. The cause of this violent termination of life is said to have been constitutional melancholy.

On Tuesday the anniversary of the Landing of William Penn was celebrated in this city by the Penn Society. An oration was delivered on the occasion by Thomas L. Wharton, Esq. to a respectable assemblage of citizens, and the members of the society dined together at the Masonic Hall.

On Monday next, between the hours of ten and four, a sale will be taken in the United Church of Christ Church, St. Peter and St. James, on the question, whether the said Churches shall remain united as heretofore, or have each its separate minister, agreeably to the custom of the other Episcopal Churches in this city.

At the circuit court of the United States sitting in this city, last week, a prosecution commenced by one sister against another, for taking a letter from the post-office, and opening or causing it to be opened, was tried, and terminated, we are happy to say, in the acquittal of the accused. Both the parties are respectable, and we hope that a case of the said kind will never again occur in this country.

The editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, in speaking of his own city, says—

"We know no city that combines so many advantages as Philadelphia—which has so many excellencies to recommend it as a place of residence; and yet there is enough vice and misery in the city and suburbs, to sink all the seventy-four in the British Navy, and we doubt if the lowest kind of life in London, can be much lower than the lowest life in Philadelphia."

PENNSYLVANIA REPRESENTATION.

10th Congress.

John Thomas,
Thomas W. Miller,
Daniel H. Miller,
Samuel Edwards,
Charles Miner,
James Buchanan,
Philip S. Mackley,
William Adams,
Jacob Krebs,
Samuel D. Ingham,
George W. Harris,
John Findlay,
James Wilson,
Chauncey Forward,
James S. Mitchell,
Samuel McKee,
Espey Vanhook,
George Kremer,
John Mitchell,
Joseph Lawrence,
George Plumer,
James S. Stevenson,
Robert Orr, Jr.,
Andrew Stevens,
Thomas H. Sill,
New members are marked.

The Georgia Statesman of the 10th inst. says: "We are informed that Governor Troup has countermanded his order to send out troops to protect the surveyors. His last order, as we were informed by the surveyors, was for them to return, and continue the survey, until the Indians took their instruments from them, or offered actual violence."

A correspondent of the Christian Register, says, Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana, contains 300 inhabitants. The village is new, the forest being cleared away from only six acres. Bowling Green, the seat of Clay county, consists of three log cabins, and three acres of cleared land. Martinsville, the seat of Morgan county, contains 40 inhabitants, and the seat of several other new counties contain from 20 to 100 inhabitants. In the village of Miamon, on the Wabash, containing 40 or 50 families, there was one or more cases of fever in every family to July last.

Double-headed Turb.—Mr. Louis Scores, has placed in Mr. Peale's Museum, New-York, a beautiful turtle of the terrapin species, with two distinct heads. Each head appears to have its own intelligence. Sometimes the one head will descend in the water, whilst the other will remain on the surface, &c. It will look with the one set of eyes in one direction, whilst the other's attention is directed

ed another way. It was caught at Staten Island, and is a great natural curiosity.

Mrs. Eliza Menden of Charleston, formerly Miss Crawley of Baltimore, has published proposals for a second edition of her miscellaneous poems. An application of this kind from a meritorious lady cannot fail to meet with encouragement. The ladies will patronize the project on account of her sex, and the gentlemen for the same reason.

The U. S. frigate *Constitution*, M. T. Woolsey, Commander, sailed from Pensacola, on the 24th inst. on a cruise. The officers and crew all well. She had smooth water and a gentle wind, and went over the bar in handsome style and perfect safety; and, although it was an ordinary tide which had fallen considerably, she had plenty of water, and never touched.

John Robinson, a mulatto, aged seventeen years, was tried last week at South Kingston, R. I. for burglary. He was found guilty—sentenced to death, and ordered to be executed on the 24th of November next. The Providence American says, "that this is the first capital punishment decreed by a court in that State for a number of years, and we are informed that there has not been more than one public execution in the state since the year 1800."

As the Steam boat *Washington* was nearing New York on Sunday, a man was discovered swimming in the East River. He hailed the boat and was taken on board. He was a cripple, and stated that in company with five other persons he was fishing in a small boat which was run down by a sloop and all but himself drowned.

A large flock of Saxony sheep was sold at Brighton, (Mass.) on Tuesday week. The sales, we are told by the Boston Statesman, were well attended, and of the strangers present, was the Hon. Mr. Rose, Member of Congress from New York; who is an extensive agriculturalist, residing on the border of the beautiful Seneca Lake.

The emigration of the people to the westward, is great. Perhaps more have gone on than were ever known to pass so early a period of the season. The road to Missouri farther west, we are told, is thronged. The march of adventurers is to the west, and from the increasing press and bustle that way, it will not be long before the settlement will extend to the Pacific Ocean.

A woman, supposed to be named Abigail Carter, died in Rahway, N. J. suddenly on Monday the 23d inst. She was about the country asking alms. According to the petition she presented, she was of fair character. Said she was from the township of Hopewell, Hunterdon county, N. J. In her possession was found \$3225. She was decently interred in the Presbyterian burying ground in Rahway.

Indian Lands.—The Buffalo Patriot states, that the lands recently purchased of the Indians, amounting in all to about 80,000 acres, will be opened for sale as soon as the arrangements with the Indians will permit. The small reservations on the Genesee river are presumed to be equal in point of soil to any in the Genesee country; and about 67,000 acres from the Buffalo and Tonawanda reservations are said not to be excelled in quality by any in the state.

British and Foreign Bible Society.—The Glasgow papers, received by the late arrivals, give the names of nine or ten auxiliary societies, which have dissolved their connection with the British and Foreign Bible Society, and sent their funds to the Edinburgh Bible Society. They state, as a reason for their proceedings, that they are dissatisfied with the conduct of the London committee, in permitting the Apocrypha to be circulated in connexion with the Holy Scriptures.

The elegant lace dress which obtained a premium of ten dollars at Pawtuxet, N. H. was purchased by the President of the United States when he visited the Lace School, at Newport. He stated that he made the purchase for the purpose of showing the work in Washington.

In the municipal court of Boston, William W. Clapp, the Editor of the Evening Gazette, was tried for advertising Providence Lottery tickets for sale, contrary to a law of the state prohibiting the advertising of tickets in lotteries not authorized by the commonwealth. The jury returned a general verdict of guilty. The defendant moved an arrest of judgment on the ground of a defective indictment.

The general assembly of Vermont convened at Montpelier on Thursday of last week, and made choice of Mr. Buck, as speaker, and Mr. Merrill, clerk pro tem. Thus organized they proceeded to open and count the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, when it appeared that Mr. Butler was elected Governor, and Mr. Leland, Lieutenant Governor.

A most daring robbery was committed a few days ago in Burlington County, N. J. by four villains, who, late in the evening, accosted a respectable old gentleman, the only male of the family, a short distance from his house, seized and secured him, then entered the house and broke open a desk from which they took 200 dollars in specie and escaped.

A man and wife and four other men were arraigned lately at Springfield, Mass. on complaints of the Overseers of the Poor of that town against them as common drunkards. They all pleaded not guilty; but upon evidence, five of them were committed and sentenced to the House of Correction. Let the good work go on.

The body of the persons murdered on the 10th ultimo, by the negroes on board a boat descending a river in Kentucky, have been found and decently interred, near the mouth of Sinking creek, Breckinridge county. It is said that five of the negroes have not yet been apprehended.

Brick Making.—The Erie Gazette states as a fact that can be substantiated, that a Mr. Eno, at a brick yard one mile from that place, between 10 minutes after sunrise and 5 P. M. moulded 21,360 bricks in good workmanlike manner, and from 5 to 6 one day moulded 20,420.—And further, that Mr. Eno will be \$300 that he will mould 25,000 bricks from sunrise to sundown.

GOLD MINES.—A letter from an intelligent citizen in North Carolina to another in this city, under date of Salisbury, Oct. 6, says:—The extent and value of the Gold mines are becoming every day more apparent. Of course some mines are larger than others. The one at Chatham's has been found to be rich for a quarter of a mile up the branch, on each side from 10 to 20 yards. There are many spots from 10, 20 to 100 acres on which gold can be found, averaging from half a grain to two grains of gold per bushel of earth. In most of these places it is not gold but water that is scarce. Gold has been found in the neighbourhood of Charlotte: these mines are rich, but their extent is not yet known. The gold found there is in very rare particles, embedded in ferruginous clay, running in veins. This is taken out, made fine, then washed down, and the gold amalgamated. Chatham's gold mine is situated two miles above the Narrows of the Yadkin river, on Heaver dam Creek, almost one mile from its mouth. It is on this mine we are erecting our steam engine. If the machinery for working across the purpose we cannot fail to do a good business. The gold is there—all that we want in order to obtain it, is labor and machinery. I wish you could send a company in to make a work out of our best mines—and I am confident you would realize great profits."

The trial of *Feld's*, Jacob Barker and three, indicted in New-York for a conspiracy to defraud certain banks and individuals, terminated on Thursday of last week.—Judge Edwards delivered his charge to the jury on Friday morning. On Saturday morning, the jury made a communication to the court, that they had not agreed on a verdict, but wished to come into court. On their appearing in the jury box, it was stated by one of the panel that there was no possibility of their coming to an agreement, they therefore prayed to be discharged. Mr. Colson wished the court to instruct the jury, that if they could agree in favor of any one of the defendants, they might bring a verdict not guilty as to him. The district attorney denied that this could be legally done. The juror remarked that they could agree upon no one point; and said he could assure the court on his honor, that if they should sit a month there was an impossibility of their agreeing. Being asked if the court could give them any assistance which might remove the difficulty, he replied that he did not think they could.—The court said they could not, in the exercise of sound discretion, discharge the jury at present, and they returned to their room.

Pending this famous trial, Jacob Barker and the court, speaking of the claim of St. Zakford upon the Columbian government for building the frigate *La Plata*, that he would have the fingerings of the doubloons before the cause was over; and sure enough, on Thursday, 350,000 dollars of the money arrived at New-York in the British sloop of war *Harlequin* from Carthage. This fact is given as a specimen of the accuracy of Jacob Barker's calculations.

On Tuesday morning last, agreeably to the order of the court, Jacob Barker appeared to receive his decision, for contempt, when, after a reprimand from Judge Edwards, Mr. Barker was fined one hundred dollars, which he immediately paid in doubloons, observing at the same time, that he "wished the change given to the officers of the court, that they might drink his health."

The Legislature of New Jersey assembled at Trenton, on Tuesday last. Much business of moment, both of a public and private nature, is expected to come before them. Among the important objects that will probably engage their attention is that of the Delaware and Harlan Canal, (which the State is expected to aid by a liberal subscription to its stock); the revision of our judiciary system, as far as relates to the organization of the county courts, and the legislative cultivation of the extensive oyster beds on the coast, (amounting to almost a million of acres), as a source of revenue. A Senator of the United States, to supply the place now vacant by the death of Mr. Milvaine, is to be appointed, as also one for the six ensuing years. A Governor and Treasurer are, as usual, to be chosen, and a Clerk and Surrogate to be appointed for the county of Middlesex. For the office of Senator the following gentlemen's names have been mentioned:—Ephraim Bateman, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, William N. Jeffers, John T. Woodhull, Garrett D. Wall, Richard Stockton, George N. Drake, and Theodore Frelinghuysen. All of the are men of talents, and have legislative in joint meeting, will certainly be made to make a judicious choice from among them; there may be others, whose names we have not heard of.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent resident of New Harmony, dated Sept. 26, 1826:—

"Yesterday, Mr. Owen made known his intention to put his property into common stock—and a community on this principle, will be immediately formed. Still, some time must elapse before the condition of the people here can be much improved. Four trustees have been appointed, who, in conjunction with Mr. Owen, will exercise all the powers of government for five years; the time of service of each will expire in one year, unless re-appointed. The trustees, besides Mr. Owen, are, John Schnee, R. M. Evans, Amos Clarke and William Owen."

The death of William Titus, who resided at Flushing, N. Y. was stated in the papers not long since. In about a week after this event John Titus, a brother of the deceased, sickened, and died of the same disease. On Saturday last, Daniel Titus, another brother, belonging to Westbury, but who had gone to see his mourning relations at Flushing, died of the same complaint, after a few days illness. Ann Willis, of New-York, daughter of the last mentioned person, attended the funeral of her deceased uncle, John, and died in a few days afterwards. Samuel Titus, of Memorocock, another brother in the same family, is also very low, and little hope is entertained of his recovery. A young lady is very sick who attended Mrs. Willis in her last illness. The above mentioned deceased brothers were all respectable members of the Society of Friends.—The disease which has proved so fatal in this family was the intermittent fever.

In conformity with previous arrangement, the citizens of Washington manifested their respect for the departed sages, Jefferson and Adams, on Thursday of last week, by an immense procession, from the square north of the President's house to the Capitol. All the ordinary avocations of the inhabitants were suspended; the banks, shops, and other places of business were shut during the day (and the city, but for the martial array, and the strains of its music, wore the appearance of the Sabbath. The Heads of departments, resident and other officers civil and military, and all the representatives of foreign governments, in the city, were present. The rush into the hall of the house of representatives was so great as to oblige many to forego the pleasure of hearing the eulogy of Mr. Witt, which, it is said, fully maintains his high reputation for eloquence. This discourse occupied two hours and three quarters in its delivery. The committee have obtained a copy of it for publication. The President did not reach the city until 11 o'clock, and repaired immediately to the Capitol, before proceeding to his own residence.

The Washington and Baltimore papers contain glowing accounts of the ceremonies at the Capitol in Washington, on Thursday week—the eulogy was by Mr. Witt, Attorney General, and is most warmly commended.

ANTIQUITIES.

In Cincinnati, at the site of an old fortification, an iron shoe, like a horse shoe, with three nails in each side, was found, imbedded in the gravel, 23 feet beneath the surface of the earth. Near the same place, at the same depth, was found a tooth weighing 25 pounds, supposed to be an elephant's.—The Cincinnati Gazette says, brass buttons of an uncommon construction, were lately found in the Ohio, near the mouth of the Miami. They are an inch in diameter, the shank is a thin plate, half an inch in length, with a round hole the size of a turkey shot, through it, near the end. They resemble the buttons used in Russia, and other northern countries, for coats made of skin or leather, and may have been lost by some of the earliest navigators of the Ohio, when the French were attempting a communication between Canada and the Mississippi.

A CURIOUS FACT.

The following singular incident, took place in consequence of the terrible concussion of the streets Congress and Pleasant, off the harbor of Fort Kent, Lake Champlain, on the evening of the 4th inst. On board the Congress, were three beautiful sisters, Jewesses, from Montreal, on their way north, attended by their father. It has been said that the baggage room, with all its contents, mail and baggage, were crushed into

atoms and dropped into the Lake in 200 feet water. These sisters, on making Mr. Howard's hotel in the village of Fort Kent, were immensely pleased, not so much for the loss of their trunks, as for a sack-ful of them had in their trunk, containing jewelry to a great amount; even this loss did not seem to grieve them, but they retained a miniature painting of their deceased mother, which could never be replaced.—They proceeded south; all the boats in the vicinity having in vain searched the lake for floating trunks, at length, by chance, in passing the shores of Crab Island, near Plattsburgh, 10 miles distant from the scene, the precious sackful was recovered floating amidst rocks, in good condition.

AMERICAN EAGLE.

A gentleman lately travelling through Whitefield, in Coos County, N. H. noticed a large Eagle which had just been killed, by a Mrs. Cooley, and received from her the following relation:—that she was alone, and hearing a noise among the grass, she ran out, and found a strange bird and seized the gander. Living in the woods she would not be frightened by an owl, and fearfully approached the stranger, though unarmed. The eagle retreated some distance, with spread wings, but soon turned upon its pursuer, with much fierceness and fury. Mrs. C. cast about to find something to defend herself, and fortunately picked up a stick, half an inch in diameter, with this she made a pass, and hit the bird directly in the eye, which so disabled it, that with an additional stroke or two she finished the job. The eagles' stretched wings measured over 7 feet, with claws which would make most warriors shudder to look at, who had been thus exposed.

Vegetables in the Western States.—Mr. Flint, in describing the productions of Missouri, Illinois, &c. says the apples are larger and firmer than at the North, but less flavored, and more insipid; the older requires boiling to gain body enough to keep without passing immediately into vinegar. All the roots and vegetables in three rich soils are more tasteless than those of the North. The onion is more mild, the blood beet less deeply colored, this holds good in the whole vegetable creation.

The Irish potato is not raised with the same ease, or abundance, or goodness, as in the North; a bushel of Indian corn is raised much easier than a bushel of potatoes. Cabbages and pears are inferior in quality to those of the North. It is generally conceded that wheat is inferior. Wheat and corn

